MOHAMMED'S TEACHING

EXPOUNDED BY ONE OF HIS FOL LOWERS OF MODERN DAYS.

Muhammad A. R. Webb, the Yankee Mohammedan, Opens His Campaign in New York City.

The New York Sun a few days ago ublished a very interesting article giving a detailed account of a lecture delivered by Muhammad A. R. Webb on the teachings of Mohammedanism and the study of the Koran. The article read as fellows:

At the home of Colonel David B. Sickles, at 49 west One hundred and nineteenth web raised last night the green standard of Islam, drew the sword of the Prophet of Mecca, and shouted the battle cry of Mecca, and shouted the battle Great, and Mohammed is, His 'rophet.' He did all this in the most breezy, business-like way in the world. He was dressed in an evening suit, and his hands hung from his trousers' pockets by the thumbs. His carefully combed whiskers were spread out in curling luxuriousness upon his shirt front, and his dark hair was reached straight back from his forehead. His voice was business-like, and his speech abounded with the accents which persons from west of the Alleghanys put upon their words, and also with such current slang as "isn't in it," "you can bet your last dollar."

"I am not exactly a missionary," said he. "I simply came here to establish a Mohamn edan paper, to publish books that will educate Americans into a knowledge of Islam as it is, and to organize circles for the study of the Koran and street, Muhammad Alexander Russell

that will educate Americans into a knowledge of Islam as it is, and to organize circles for the study of the Koran and of Islam in general." He soon got upon the subject of polygamy. "For," said he, "that is the idea uppermost in the minds of Americans when Mohammedanism is mentioned. Our idea of polygamy is got from the Mormons. We think that it means for a man to marry as many wives as he pleases, and that naturally fills us with disgust. "You must remember, in the first place,

"You must remember, in the first place, that Mohammed found the Arabs marrying as many wives as they chose. He cut down the number so that they could cut down the number so that they could marry one, two, three or four wives, according to chrounstances. I am not foolish enough to suppose that polygamy could be engrafted upon our system of civilization. But you must know that prostitution does not exist in purely Mohammedan countries. In India, where the English are, the Christian English Government sets aside on its official Indian budget each year a certain sum for providing prostitutes for the army. I did not believe this when I first heard it, but I looked into it and found that it was true.

ed by Mohammed, nor is the custom of keeping the women in seclusion a part of his system. He taught that women should dress modestly, and this precept has been carried to the extreme through the adopting of an Indian custom. In an Oriental city I lectured before about an Oriental city I lectured before about fifty Mohammedan woman. They were separated from me by a screen and I could not see them. I lectured upon the customs of English and American society about women. They could all speak and understand English. As I heard afterward, they were terrified and scandalized by what I told them about the way our women went about the way our women went about the wen content, and regard their Western tisters with fully as much pity and horror as their Western sisters have for them. And, furthermore, I know that their rights are as well protected as are the rights of our women. well content, and regard their

the rights of our women.

"Another thing is that no genuine Mohammedans drink strong liquors. The
drinkers of wine and whisky among them
are the Europeanized Mohammedans,
who wear the European dress. The great
objection I have to the Christian system
is that it is loose. It teaches its followobjection I have to the Christian system is that it is loose. It teaches its followers to pray without ceasing. The result is that they pray intermittently or not at all. Now the Mohammedan must pray five times a day, at sunrise, at noon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, just at sunset and at bedtime. He must pray at each of these times, and in this way he is at least five times during the day reminded of his religion. Each time he prays he must make his ablutions, and thus the virtue of cleanliness goes hand in hand with prayer.

the virtue of cleanmass and hand with prayer.

"Islam means 'resignation to God.'
There are no priests as such in Islam.
The iman who leads the prayers may be
the constant of the prayers and the prayers may be
the constant of the prayers and the prayers may be
the constant of the prayers and the prayers are the prayers and the prayers are the prayers and the prayers are the prayers are the prayers and the prayers are the praye no class of priests, and, therefore, there is no inducement for a man to cling to a butcher or a baker of

The great central idea of Islam is "The great central files of Islam is broth-rhood. All men stand upon a level. The rich merchant, the nobleman, the beggar are brothers. Mohammed taught and practised this most earnestly. And I have never known of a Moslem being inhuman or cruel to a brother Moslem.

"They say that Islam is the religion of the sword. This is a strange reproach for Christianity to bring to Islam. What religion has as bloody a record as Chris-tianity? When Omar and his army entransfer when omar and his army en-tered Jerusalem in the religious war not a drop of blood was shed. When the Crusaders entered it 70,000 men, women and children were put to the sword. Even in their bloodiest wars the Mohammedans spared the old men and the women and the children.

Muhammad Webb then reviewed the events of the Prophet's ife, and his religious wars, to show that he had been maligned. "Think," said he, "in the Eighth century Moslem Spain was the home of the arts and sciences, the highest type of civilization in the world, while Christian Europe was plunged in igno-rance and in blood and was overrun with

monks who thought it a sin to be clean.
"I do not pretend to say that the Mo-hammedans in general carry out the precepts of Mohammed as he wished. Neither do the Christians carry out the precepts of Jesus. In the Philippine Islands the Christians are the most ignorant and superstitious people I ever aw. Yet they pass as Christians. You must not judge Islam by the Mohammedans you see about the streets of Eagdad, or Bombay. or Cairo. Judge it by the educated and intelligent and enlightened followers it has. Judge it by the teachings of the Koran. Read the Bible, then read the Koran. And if any fair-minded man does not say that the Koran is the better book, I'l est it."

I'l. eat it."
Dr. M. S. Gabriel, a Christianized Turk, editor of the New York Turkish journal, Haik, urged upon Muhammad Webb's attention that Islam contained but one truth, that God is one, while Jesus taught many truths. "Islam," he said, "is a good enough religion for the semi-barbarous Arabs, but a poor substitute for

The Rev. A. B. Ellot, a retired Presbyterian clergyman, said that he thought Islam was berrowed from Judaism and from Christianity, and contained nothing particularly worthy of attention. "We'll all join you, Mr. Webb," continued Dr. Ellot, "if you'll turn your crusade in the direction of more modest evening dress for women."

In the same issue the Sun comments ticle in the following manner:

Webb, the Yankee Mohammedan dvised his hearers on Monday night to "read the Bible and then read the Koran." If after such a comparison, he continued, "any fair-minded man does not say that the Koran is the better book, I'll eat

the Roral is the better book. It eat it."

This comparison has been made before by great numbers of fair-minded men in Europe and America, including probably many readers of the The Sun. With the exception of the scholars among them, who were pursuing the investigation as a matter of business, we question if one in a hundred was ever able to wade through the Koran.

In general, it is a very dull book, not to say stupid, and its literary style is inferior. The Bible, apart altogether from its sacred character, will stand forever as one of the great monuments of literature. Intellectually its place is infinitely above that of the Koran, and its poetry

satisfies the most critical aesthetic requirements of even those who reject its supreme authority as the Word of God. The inspiration of the Bible is acknowledged by all the best critical opinion of the world, the only difference being whether it is the inspiration of merely human genius or inspiration as defined by theological dogma.

If the Koran were a book of comparable distinction, it would have commanded the lasting attention of the Wetsern world as a great contribution to literature. In

a great contribtuion to literature. In modern times more especially, the very circumstance that it lays down a religious system in opposition to Christianity, would have assured for it a wide consideration if its intrinsic merits had justified its admiring study. If, in the judgment of every fair-minded man, he was a superscript of the contribution of the contribu the Koran were as much better than the Bible, as Mr. Webb boasts, it would be to-day one of the most extensively read

and most highly commended books published in Christendom.

As it is, there is some curious popular interest in the Koran, which has been translated into various European languages, but it is usually satisfied by a very cursory examination of the tiresome volume. Within the last generation two rew renderings into English, of a very scholarly and faithful character, have encouraged the study of the sacred book of Islam by special investigators who need such a translation; but they have not several to make it any more attraction. not served to make it any more attrac-tive to the general public. It is inquired for at the public libraries to a considera-ble extent, we believe, but simply as a

When those who take it out come to set themselves to the task of reading it, they are likely to be soon wearled and confused by the clumsiness of its arrangement, its repetitiousness, its dull sermonizing and its generally stiff and presale style. Undoubtedly the Koran suffers from the disadvantage of being read as a translation, which may not preserve its more subtle literary beauties, but so likewise the Bible comes to us in a translated form, yet in that form it is a great centre of English literature.

is a great centre of English literature.
Probably the arrival of this Yankee
Mohammedan missionary may tend to
stimulate the demand for the Koran,
but for that very reason his enterprise
of converting America to Islam is likely
to be the more unsuccessful. After
fair-minded men, now ignorant of the
book, have compared it with the Bible, according to his sugestions, they will be sure to conclude that they would gain nothing and lose infinitely by making the exchange he advises.

CHIMMIE AND DE DUCHESS.

They Create a Sensation at the Roseleaf

Social Club Dance.
"Say, what d'ye tink I done? I took de
Duchess 't de Rosleaf Social Outin' and Duchess 't de Rosleaf Social Outin' and'
Life-Savin' Club's dance. Sure! Don't
ye know dat club? Say, youse ofter get
'quainted in dat club? Say, youse ofter
get 'quainted in 'siaty. Dat's one er de
swellest clubs down where I uster live,
wot means dat 'Wot t'ell,' she says.
but I never taut 'd get er invite ter its
dauce. I'm gettin' up in de world, sure,
an' I'll be outter sight if I keeps on. De
Roseleafs in winter dey dances, an' Roseleafs in winter dey dances, an' in summer has picnics on dose barges what gits towed up de river, wid mixed ale. Dut's wot makes it social an' dat's wot makes it outin'. See? Wot makes wot makes it outin'. See? Wot makes it life savin' is 'cause no gents can pack no gun nor no knife t'de dance, nor t'de outin'. Dat's right, ain't it? De club is high toned, an' I'm givin' it t'ye straight. "Well, I was tellin' ye: I met er mus wot's er barkeep on de Bowery, wot I uster know before 'e got high-toned, an' now 'e says t' me, 'e says: 'Chimmie,' says 'e, like I was er old pal, 'e says: Chimmie, would youse like er invite t' de Roseleaf dance?' 'e says. See?
"'Why, sure.' I says, 'sure. Wot's de seleaf dance?' 'e says. See?
'Why, sure,' I says, 'sure. Wot's de

Fifty cents fer hat check,' 'e says, mixed ale five cents er glass fer wot

'Does one hat check take in er loldy?" I says, cause I'm onto dem mugs. See?'
"'Sure,' says 'e, an' I says dat goes;
tinkin' I'd take de Duchess an' paralyze

dat's wot she done. Lemme tell you. De Duchess an' me was dead sore 'cause of me stringin' 'er dat time wot I took Maggle t' de teayter. 'Member? When I says t' 'er, says I, 'Duchess, will ye go t' de Roseleaf dance wid me? she says, 'De ye mean me, or de ye mean Madmosell Maggie?' which is wot she calls Maggie, being forn.
"So I joilles 'er, an tells 'er dat de
Roseleafs was a corker wot Maggie wasn't

good 'nough fer, an' she says she'd go, an' promises t' borry de vally's spiketail coat fer me.

de limit, only de coat fitted me too much. De sleeves was over me fists, an' de talls as outter sight

'But, hully gee! I wasn't in it 'longside de Duchess. Ye'd had er fit ter seen 'er. It was like dis: Miss Fannie had 'er dress made wid dem hoops wot mebbe yuse heard tell of, 'an she wored it onct, but 'is wiskers, dat's Miss Fannie's fad-der, 'e near died 'er laughin' when 'e seed it, an 'e strings 'er so dat she never wored it no more, but gives it t' de Duchess. See?

'Say, when de Duchess snook outter de house dat night an' met me 'round de corner I taut er balloon was chasin' me. "'Duchess.' I says, when I could talk fer laughin'. 'Duchess, dere'll be er riot at de Roseleaf if yer goes in dem togs,'

T'ell wid de Roseleaf,' says she, only

"Tell wid de Roseleaf, says she, only not in dose words, but in 'er forn words 'If dose Roseleaf don't know wots der fashien, I'll learn 'em,' she says. "Dere's some style 'bout de Duchess, I'm tellin' ye, an' I was stuck on 'er grit, so we crases ourselves down t' de hall where de dance was. Dey was all dere when we got dere, an', say, if de King an' Queen of England had er waltzed in, de Roseleafs couldn't been no more paralyzed. Dey was dead paralyzed,

I'm tellin' ye.
"De band, wot was er planner an' er
fiddle, had just started when me friend, de barkeep, wot was goin' ter lead de march, 'e stopped de music, an' 'e says: 'Loidies and gents,' says 'e 'dis is Mister Chimmie Fadden and 'is loidy frien'; Mr. Fadden and loidy, de Roseleaf, loidies an' gents,' 'e says, 'Wid dat de Duchess she gives 'em er bow wot killed 'em dyad.

"Say, ye otter seen it. It was like er loldy out on top er de stage, Sure. "Den me friend, de barkeep, 'e says: 'Mr. Fadden an' 'is loldy frien' will lead,'

e says. "Say. I taut I'd go tru de floor; but de "Say. I taut I'd go tru de floor; but de Duchess she gives me er brace, an' we chases off wid de band er playin' an' all de gang chasin' after us, an' de Duchess steered 'em 'round like dey never was steered, an' 'stid er stringin' de Duchess, like I taut dey would, dey gives 'er de greatest game er jolly ye ever seed. Wese was in it and dats straight.

was in it, and dats straight

was in it, and dats straight.

"I can't dance dose dinky dances wot dey dance in games like dat, only ligs I can dance, dat's all; so me friend, de barkeep, waltzes off wid de Duchess after de march, an I takes er glass er mixed ale wid de barkeep's loldy frien'. Den de Duchess an' de barkeep comes up and he sets 'em up, an' de whole gang er mugs chases up dere an' nods t' de Duchess fer de nex' dance, like dey de, but she wasn't on ter wot t'ell dev treaned, an' she jess nods back. See? Dat's wot made trouble. Well, den dere was er riot, sure. Every mug she nodded ter taut dat he'd collared de nex dance, an' when de band started de music, all de mugs holds out der hands an' de Duchess was paralyzed, bein' forn an not tumblin'. In er minute dey was all scrappin' beautiful an' de Duchess was paralyzed, bein' forn an not tumblin'. In er minute dey was all scrappin' beautiful, an' de Duchess made me make er sneak outer de hall wid 'er, dough I wanted ter take 'er hand in der scrap de worse way, so as I wouldn't seem stuck up."

Inference.

Inference.

A Savannah drummer says a drummer, who had a great many dealings with the Macon lawyers, went out recently to Rosehill Cemetery and amused himself reading the inscriptions on the tombstones. He finally came across one that read: "Here lies a lawyer and an honest man." Turning to his friend, he said: "Bill, what made them bury those two fellows in the same grave?"—Atlanta Journal.

BUY YOUR GOODS HERE.

MERCHANTS COMPLAIN OF A HABIT THAT SHOULD BE STOPPED.

There Are Establishments in Richmond That Are Fully Able to Serve the Most Fastidious Patron.

Wonderful progress has been made by the Richmond merchants in the past few years. They have kept fully up with the march of the times, and to-day offer to the residents of Richmond goods in every line that will stand comparison with those sold in Northern or Western cities.

A few years ago when the large dry goods, furniture, china and other establishments were yet to be built, many made it a habit of sending North for their goods. It was an ordinary occurrence to see ladies at the postoffice sending re-mittances, or alighting from a Northern train, carrying bundles and boxes that by their number alone weighted them. and not a few of Richmond's fashionable
folk had regular accounts at the large
establishments of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

If a new costume was needed the Rich-

mond merchant was not consulted, but immediately samples were written for from some Northern firm. If a piece of bric-a-brac, or a dinner set, or a parlor suite, or something else was wanted the mail service and the express company

mail service and the express company did the transaction, and the Richmond merchant was allowed to sell the same people a piece of calico, a spool of cotton or a paper of pins.

Since the establishment of such immerse stores as are now on Main, Broad and other streets the habit of going out of town for everything worth having has been stopped by quite a number, but there are many yet who seem to take especial delight in using note paper, sending to New York, taking all the risks, ing to New York, taking all the risks, and receiving goods that frequently dis-

speak of the imposition to our Rich-mond merchants, and they are emphatic in their denunciation of the unpatriotic and unprogressive method. They all say that there is no encouragement for them to keep a stock of fine goods on fland, or to attempt to send for samples from Northern cities for their patrons if those same people constantly make it a habit of taking the matter into their own hands and send North for goods that can be pur-chased at the same prices here. Several of Richmond's most prominent

merchants were seen yesterday and asked about the matter, and below can be found

Mr. Ed. D. Price of Fourgurean, Price & Co., spoke as follows:
"Within the past decade our Richmond "Within the past decade our Richmond has made very rapid steps in progress. Nowhere can this be seen to better advantage than on Main and Broad streets, where are located the great shopping places for all classes of buyers. Upon these streets the fashionable lady meets her less fortunate sister, the factory woman, with her weekly wage, and the rich man's wife with her account open at the shops. The merchants, ready for all, with values just as full, and with all, with values just as full, and with courtesy and civility that seem phenome-nal, are bound to have some 'tale of woe.' The burden of this plaint seems the unnatural tendency of the well-to-do classes to send outside of the city for the household goods.

"Whether fine china, glassware, bric-abrac, furniture, books, stationery, art supplies, shoes, dry goods, notions, carsupplies, shoes, dry goods, notions, carpets, mattings, draperies, are wanted,
many ladies are so prone to presume
better values can be found in other centres of trade. Letters are written, and
checks indorsed to some merchant in a
distant city. His simple dictum often
passes for law, his taste seems the highest good. Some sentiment and some patriction to the properties of the sentiment and some paest good. Some sentiment and some patriotism must be recognized even in trade relations. Not to lay any stress upon these abstract virtues, we rather appeal to the self-interest of the Richmond buyers. Is it reasonable to presume that a merchant in a distant city can comprehend fully the wants of the Richmond trade as fully as one of our

when this outside man fully realizes what is wanted is it natural to suppose he will use the same zeal and fidelity in serving a stranger that our own merchant will exhibit in waiting upon his friends?

"Simply to state these questions seems the best way to clearly answer them. "Richmond can now boast of most spacious, convenient and elegant shops, the stocks to suit the most exacting the stocks to suit the nand daintiest demands. opine, can be found a better or more enlightened set of merchants, nor men of broader notions and more sterling integrity. Still further to show his de integrity. Still further to show his de-termination to command business, the merchant offers his personal attention to any special orders committed to his care. Samples of any specially desired fabric can be sent to him, when the goods will be ordered by sample, promptly de-livered, and the same charged at the city show. With such special orders the city shop. With such special orders the additional advantage is given, to-wit: The freight or express is borne by the merchant, not by the buyer.

"This saving alone amounts to something, when the same article can be had at the thentical cost.

at the identical cost.
"It does seem, too, that Richmond
merchants, who spend so much time,
thought and money in building great
shops for the comfort and convenience
of the trade, should have their hands
upheld. at the identical cost.

"Most of the ladies can testify to the civility and uniform patience of the tradespeople and the spirit to oblige that seems to pervade the larger establishments. As trade enlarges with them, the fact is promptly exhibited in more spacious stores, more departments, fuller stocks and more intelligent management. Good assistants are engaged, their ser-vices well compensated, often an interest given them in their several respective de-

partments, as a greater stimulus.

"Give the local merchants your entire patronage. You will year by year note the improvement in their stocks, and the act will seem to be patriotic and to be no more expensive to yourself."
The representative of the Cohen Comke as follows:

safe to say that Richmond has more first-class stores than any city of it size North or South, but she has them in spite of her population rather than by

in spite of her population rather than by
the co-operation of her pecple.

"This is said in no spirit of grumbling
or captious criticism, and Richmond people art not worse than other people.
Richmonders row largely bay in Richmond; the stores having attained an excellence that makes it sheer waste to
have elsewhere. For take cities of equal buy elsewhere. But take cities of equal size North, and despite every endeavor the trade goes to the larger cities, which, being conveniently reached, it can't be denied are tempting to the shopper. And

the strenuous efforts to maintain first-class emporiums of trade in the smaller cities end quite frequently in failure. "Hence, our people, open to conviction and gradually converted to home buying, are better than the denicens of the cities that show the great number of failures and because 'tis so, Richmend has an un-usual number of first-class stores, 'But thousands of dollars still go out

of town each season for goods that can be bought every whit as well here-very generally better, because the goods bought away from home are embraced in the category of "exclusive elegance," and on this line of goods any one can learn by studying the subject that our metropolitan brothern charge merciless profits. "Yet, after 21, the chances are that the goods bought are not exclusive but are at

goods bought are not exclusive, but are at the same moment on sale in Richmond. We have cases in mind where this has been proven in the only way that it can be proven—by the foreign shopper ac-knowledging the corn on seeing the dupli-

knowledging the corn on seeing the dupli-cates here.

"We believe it's customary; certainly it is the rule most cheerfully carried out here, to order for customers anything not in stock. We have as certain sources of supply and as many as the merchants of any city possess, and we buy as cheaply. If we don't, or if you just can't believe

that we do, a comparison of selfhig prices will show that we
sell as cheaply-most frequently cheaper. Expenses are less here than in larger
cites; less not alone in the collective
amount per store, but, as a rule, less as
based on the cost of selling a dollar's
worth of goods.

"In a yutshell, we supply all sorts of
staple goods, even to the minuteness of
handling some things the reader's judgment might class as outlandish. Be it
so, and if it's so, we ought to have full
opportunity to furnish the 'inlandish'
things, usually termed 'exclusive.'"

Mr. J. H. Kaufmann, of Kaufmann &
Co., spoke as follows:

Co., spoke as follows:
"I think it altogether uncalled for, and
that they not only do the merchants of
Richmend a great injustice, but them-

selves as well.
"A great many of our best people acquired this habit years ago, when they

acquired this habit years ago, when they were compelled, in a measure, on account of the small stocks carried by the rier-hants. But now, with the facilities they have for supplying their wants in either foreign or domestic materials, their dollars should be spent where they will do the most good.

"I can relate in connection with this an incident pertaining to this very subject. Last September, on my return from Beston, I riet on the Fullman car coming from Washington one of our prominent railroad officials, who, in course of conversation, remarked that he, as well as his wife, had satisfied themselves that it was money saved, even traveling on railroad passes, to make their purchases at road passes, to make their purchases ot

taken an empty trunk with her to New York, intending to make such purchases as she would need for the fall, but instead had concluded, after investigating, that it would be more profitable to bring the trunk home empty and make her purchases here.

"We very frequently have ladles who make their homes in New York, and who are passing through or perhaps here visiting friends, make purchases in head-gear here, and invariably they state that they are compelled to pay much more for the same article in New York.

"But that can be easily explained, as

"But that can be easily explained, as our goods are bought of manufacturers and importers that Northern houses buy them of. Our resident buyer in New York is constantly on the alert for the newest novelties shown, and with our facilities for importing direct we are con-stantly abreast with the Northern markets in everything in our line that is new and stylish

There is a class of people who have an idea that anything bought away from home always is better, and there is no argument you could advance that would convinct them otherwise.

"And the very people who are really under obligations by way of reciprocity in trade to patronize you are the very ones who buy away from home."

Mr. W. S. Rhoads, of Miller & Rhoads,

"We seldom hear of any resident of Richmond [sending anywhere else for goods in our line. We see no reason why they should do so, as Richmond's stores are 'up to date' so far as the latest styles are concerred, and undersell any city in the Union: traveling salesmen say they have to make closer prices for Boston and Richmond than anywhere else in the United States, and judging by the retail prices quoted by the Hub City merchants, they can't touch our prices."

Mr. Henry Phillips, of the Richmond China Company, spoke emphatically on the subject as follows:

"I see no reason why Richmond people 'We seldom hear of any resident of

the subject as follows:
"I see no reason why Richmond people should go outside of their city for their goods, for at the present time the merchants here are thoroughly capable of furnishing everything now offered on a Northern or Western market. The prices in a few cases are slightly less, but it is more frequently the case that prices in in a few cases are signly less, but the case that prices in Richmond are lower. There is absolutely no encouragement for us to keep an expensive line of goods when people go North for everything from a parlor lamp

to a tea set. "They write to some Northern firm tell them about what they want, and the tell them about what they want, and the shipment is received by express. Should the China, bric-a-brac, etc., be broken while the freight was being brought here, the purchaser would lose the price of the article. If the same goods are ordered through us we take all risk, and the express charges are paid by us.

"If Richmond people would give us any sort of proper encouragement we would keep a line of goods that would rival

keep a line of goods that would rival those seen in Northern cities, and sell them at cheaper prices." General Charles J. Anderson, of Ander-

on & Sons, spoke as follows:
"It is bad policy in every way for Richmond people to make their purchases in other places than in Richmond. The merchants here so North and carefully select. chants here go North and carefully their stocks, believing all the time they know what is demanded by the Rich-mond purchasing public. Consequently the merchants here present a line of goods that they will sell to better ad-

goods that they will sell to better advantage to the purchaser than any Northern firm can or will do.

"If the Richmond people would only see the merchants here before they made purchases North, I am sure that the habit of buying articles in New York and other places would stop, and the merchants here would enjoy the full benefit of what is rightly due them—the patronage of Richmond's people."

PRESIDENTIAL COURTESIES. A New Era in Politeness Inaugurated by

President Arthur.

In what are now too often called the good old days of the fathers of the re-public, John Adams exhibited the official public, John Adams exhibited the official dignity and decency of the times by commissioning a lot of midnight judges on the 3d of March, 1801, and fleeing from the Executive Mansion in the early morning hours of the 4th, to avoid the necessity of extending any official or personal courtesies to Jefferson, who had defeated Adams in 1800. Jefferson, clad in a full suit of homespun, mounted his horse rode to the Capitol without pomp or ceremony, hitched his horse to a convenient gatepost, delivered his inaugural address, and rode back to the empty home of the President with only vacancy

and silence to welcome him.

When John Quincy Adams was succeeded by Jackson on the 4th of March, 1829, there was mutial ill temper on both sides to jar the inaugural ceremonles. The younger Adams managed to exhibit a little frigid politeness, but there was an entire absence of personal or official courtesies. In 1869, when Grant succeeded Johnson, we had the last ex-hibition of churliishness. Grant and Johnson hated each other with all the Johnson hated each other with all the intensity of their natures, and both were conspicuous as good haters. It was known that Johnson would not ride with or receive Grant, and it was known also that Grant would not ride with or receive Johnson. There was no misunderstanding, no love lost, no disappointments. Johnson fired off a farewell address through the public press, advising the nation to repudiate its war debt, and hustled off in an early train for his Tenhustled off in an early train for his Ten-nessee home, while Grant rode alone to the Capitol and returned to be received by the servants at the White House

by the servants at the White House

The era of broad-gauge American courtesy on inauguration day began with President Arthur. He made Cleveland the guest of honor at a White House dinner the day before inauguration, and he accompanied the Pesident-elect to the Capitol, sitting on the right on the way to the inauguration, and on the left on the return. In 1889 cleveland extended the same courtesies to Harrison, who was entertained at the White House by the defeated President, and next week Harrison will extend the same generous courtesies to the coming President, who defeated him at the late election. Harrison will leave Washington in the afternoon of inauguration day, but not until he shall have extended to his successor every possible courtesy and proved to the Nation his just appreciation of the dignity of the office and the sovereignty of the American people.—Philadelphia Times.

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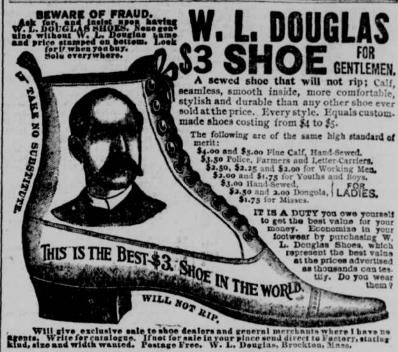
THE HASKER & MARCUSE M'F'G. CO. PLAIN AND DECORATED TIN BOXES

FOR TOBACCO AND OTHER PURPOSES,

TIN TAGS, TIN SIGNS,

Paper Tags, Show Cards, Cut Plug and Smoking Tobacco Labels.

Samples and Estimates Cheerfully Submitted. Factory and Office: 2401 to 2411 Venable street, RICHMOND, VA.



Agents: HELLER & CO., 317 E. Broad St.; J. R. GOODE & SON, 15th and Main Sts

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND CLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY. Assets Over \$45,000,000.

LOSSES PAID WITHOUT DISCOUNT. STOCKHOLDERS PERSONALLY BESPONSIBLE FOR ALL LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.

\$31,000 inwested in real estate in Richmond. \$50,000 deposited at the State Capitol,

LOCAL BOARD (Colonel ARCHER ANDERSON (Chairman), C. T. DAVIS. DAVENPORT & CO., General Agents,

Company Building, 1113 E. Main St., Richmond, Va. S. ULLMAN'S SON. FINANCIAL.

Pure Lard, 10c pound.

Mountain Roll Butter, 25c, pound.

New liaisins, 7c, pound.

Two pounds Best Cream Cheese for 25c.
California Hams, 14c, pound.

Eight pounds Virginia Buckwheat for 25c.

New Crop New Orleans Moiasses, 20c, gallon,
Jelly, 5c, pound.

Preserves, assorted kinds, 8c, pound.

Three Cans Best Corn for 25c.

Apple Butter, 5c, pound.

Bilver King Minnesota Pat. Family Flour,

44.75 barrel, or 35c, sack.

Snow Flake Patent Family Flour, 84.50 barrel, or 35c, sack.

rel, or 29c. sack. Price list mailed on application

S. ULLMAN'S SON. 1820 and 1822 east Main, Bichmond, Va

BINSWANGER & CO.

PAINTERS! We are moving our PAINT DEPART-MENT into our new store, but it in no way interrupts business. If you are needing something this and next week we are "in the mood" to give low prices rather move same.

BUILDERS!

We will not move our SASH, DOOR and BLIND DEPARTMENT until about May lat. We are figuring particularly low now to reduce stock preparatory to moving. Let us have your lists for estimates.

BINSWANGER & CO.

WE OFFER TO CLOSE OUT THIS DE-PARTMENT OF OUR BUSINESS. OUR STOCK OF

Tubular and Locomotive Bollers,

from 5 to 50 horse-power. Horizontal Centre Crank Engines.

Detached or mounted on boller, from 4 tol1 These Engines and Boilers are new, of our standard designs, that are well-known.

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Plumbing, Tinning, Gas and Steam Fitting, Furnaces, Fire-Place Heaters and Ranges.

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Deposits Received and Interest Allowed LOANS NEGOTIATED. ADIS-16

J.P BRANCH, Pres. FRED. R. SCOTT, Y.-Pres. JOHN F. GLENN, Cash. MERCHANTS'NATIONAL BANK

DESIGNATED CITY, STATE AND GOV. ERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

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UNDIVIDED PROFITS. \$205,576.79. Collection facilities unsurpassed; items col-lected at most reasonable rates on any part of the world especially on points in the Virginias and Carolinas, interest allowed by special

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Cirr Aubiton's Office. Richmond, Va., Feb. 1, 1883. HOLDERS OF 6 PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND MATURING MARCH 19, 1893, Are hereby notified to present them for payment when due. EDWARD J. WARREN, fei-tmari9 Auditor.

THOMAS BRANCH & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS,

1101 MAIN STREET.

Foreign exchange hought and soid Les